Last such survey was conducted during 1999-2000. As per these surveys, rate of growth of employment on usual status basis during 1983—94 and 1994—2000 was of the order of 2.04% and 0.98% respectively. Major reason for decline in the growth rate of employment was that economy did not grow as expected.

Child Labour in Industries

530. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the industries in which child labour is prevalent;

(b) the steps taken to prevent this practice; and

(c) the action taken against the industries employing child labour during the last three years including the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR): (a) and (b) While the child labour is present in one form or the other in the country, under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited in 13 hazardous occupations and 57 hazardous processes. A copy of the schedule is given in the Statement *(See* below).

Employers employing children in occupations and processes prohibited under the Act are liable to be prosecuted. The Central Government and State/UT Governments have enforcement machineries to enforce child labour related provisions of the various laws.

Government is committed to the goal of eradication of child labour in all its forms. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, a gradual and sequential approach has been adopted for .withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour, beginning with children working in hazardous occupations.

(c) During the last three years 2,67,254 inspections were carried out and prosecutions launched in 4071 cases resulting in 1346 convictions.

Statement

Schedule showing the Occupations and Processes in which employment of Children below 14 years is prohibited

THE SCHEDULE
(See Sec. 3)

PARTA

Occupations

Any occupation concerned with:-

(1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;

(2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;

(3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from the one platform to another or in to or out of a moving train;

(4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;

(5) A port authority within the limits of any port;

*(6) work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;

#(7) Abattoirs/Slaughter House;

$(8) Automobile workshops and garages;

(9) Foundries;

(10) Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;

(11) Handloom and power loom industry;

(12) Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;

(13) Plastic units and fiberglass workshops;

PARTB

'Processes

(1) Beedi-making.

(2) Carpet-weaving.

(3) Cement manufacture , including bagging of cement.

(4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving.

(5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works.

(6) Mica-cutting and splitting.

(7) Shellac manufacture.

(8) soap manufacture.

(9) Tanning.

(10) Wool-cleaning.

(11) Building and construction industry.

*(12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).

*(13) Manufacture of products from agate.

*(14) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.

#(15) "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notice in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)

#(16) Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)

#(17) Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.

#(18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.

$(19) 'Aggarbatti' manufacturing.

(20) Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting.

(21) Brick kilns and Roof tiles units.

(22) Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.

(23) Detergent manufacturing.

(24) Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous)

(25) Gem cutting and polishing.

(26) Handling of chromite and manganese ores.

(27) Jute textile manufacture and coir making.

(28) Lime Kilns and Manufacture of Lime.

(29) Lock Making.

(30) Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized orzinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enameling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store type setting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.

(31) Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work.

(32) Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products.

(33) Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff.

(34) Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides.

(35) Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry.

(36) Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes.

(37) Manufacturing of sports goods invloving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather.

(38) Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic.

(39) Oil expelling and refinery.

(40) Paper making.

(41) Potteries and ceramic industry.

(42) Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms.

(43) Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting.

(44) Saw mill — all processes.

(45) Sericulture processing.

(46) Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products.

(47) Stone breaking and stone crushing.

(48) Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form.

(49) Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite benefication.

(50) Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing.

(51) 'Zari' making (all porocesses);

@(52) Electroplating;

(53) Graphite powdering and incidental processing;

(54) Grinding or glazing of metals;

(55) Diamond cutting and polishing;

(56) Extraction of slate from mines;

(57) Rag picking and scavenging.

a. for item (2), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

'(2) carpet weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;

b. for item (4), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto":

c. for item (11) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(11) Building and Construction Industry including processing and polishing of granite stones".

* Ins. by Notification No. S.O. 404(E) dated the 5th June.

1989 Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

Ins. by Notification No. S.O. 263 (E) dated 29th March, 1994 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

$ Ins. Sr. No. 8-13 in Part A and Sr. No. 19-51 in Part B by Notification No. S.O. 36 (E) dated 27th January 1999 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

@Ins. Sr. No. 52-57 Part B By Notification No. S.O. 397 (E) dated the 10th May 2001 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

Functioning of Private Placement Agencies

531. SHRI EKANATH K.THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to regulate the functioning of the private placement agencies to decentralize the placement services by setting up area-wise centres for data collection of job vacancies and study the emerging pattern of job opportunities that are rapidly growing in the unorganized private and service sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR): (a) There is no proposal to set up area-wise centres for data collection of job vacancies.

(b) Question does not arise.